

KOCHE'S DISCOVERY.

Remedy for Tuberculosis and Koch
Is Discovered.

Something About the Discoverer and
his Career.

By One of his Physicians who Was
his Patient.

(WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.)

At the present moment, when the attention of the entire world is centered upon Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, and his announcement of the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, a few remarks on the man himself. In his career, the facts which led up to this discovery, the nature of the treatment itself, and results that may be expected, may perhaps be of interest. Dr. Koch is a man of about 55 years, of rather more than medium height, wears a shaggy brown beard and has something of the stoop of shoulders common among German scholars.

Although prior to that, enjoying more than a local reputation in Berlin, that which first attracted general attention to him was his announcement in March, 1882, of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus as the active, exciting cause of tuberculosis or consumption, as it is commonly called. For centuries medical opinion had shifted now hither, now thither, in its search for a solution of this great pathological puzzle. Moron, Baye, Isenbeck, Virchow, Niemeyer, Villemain, Collemeim, and a host of other investigators renowned in the history of medicine, had each in his turn advocated with more or less success as follows a variety of views.

At one time the disease was regarded as a simple inflammation, at another time as a neoplastic growth, or again as a consequence of hemorrhage or bronchial irritation. Over this chaos of confusion Koch's solution came as illuminating light. Hundreds of indefatigable investigators in every part of Germany and of Europe soon brought trained minds to the study of Koch's statements. So careful, painstaking and complete step by step, had been his experiments, that not only was nothing assailable to be found in his conclusions, but very little to add.

The impression made upon the profession at the time was intense and lasting. When Collemeim heard of this discovery and the closing words of that now classic paper, which to use Koch's own language, were as follows: "We can say with authority and right that tubercle bacilli are not; only a cause but the only cause of tuberculosis and that without tubercle bacilli there is no tuberculosis," he said, "I have seconded my entire life experienced a more unfeigned joy than at the receipt of this news." Bacteriology was still a child of the youngest time and Koch's discovery was not only of incalculable value in itself and necessary preliminary to further progress, but his methods of arriving at it, involving as they did certain new and original procedures in scientific research, served as models and gave an immense impetus to this branch of learning. Scarce a year later, Koch at the head of an expedition sent out by the German government to inquire into the cause of Asiatic cholera, communicaed the discovery of the comma bacillus—another link in that chain of quickly following discoveries which have since covered upon Germany her pre-eminence among scholars and thinkers. The discovery of the tubercle bacillus as the cause of tuberculosis naturally gave a fresh impetus and much zest to the search after a cure. Every medical center of the world furnished its corps of zealous experimenters, and effort, in this direction, which after centuries of failures and somewhat flagged, now made itself with unprecedented vigor. In the light of the new knowledge, physicians who had previously treated their patients by means intended to fortify the system against debilitating influences, now veered to therapeutic extreme and sought for a specific among the class of agents known as germicides. These drugs—and their name is legion—were tried in seeming every combination and strength and administered by every avenue to the economy and, by the conjoined use of different modes of administration. Isolation presented an attractive and popular mode on account of the seductiveness of the idea of getting right at the bacillus and killing him on the spot, but administration by the mouth was not neglected, thoughtful minds seeing that no mode of access could be more dangerous and devious than through the circulating medium. Many fears of therapeutics were indulged in during the transition period, as we may now call it. On the one hand it was proposed that the tubercle bacillus be killed by inhalation of an atomized salt containing other bacilli antagonistic to the first; the two

species thus fighting out together. On the other it was proposed to inoculate the unfortunate patient with an attenuated species—not prone to decompose nor to cause clear, but in the name of Dr. Tom Kar, were subsequently used with water, and these solutions are estimated at the moment of use, as does not keep well after the water is added. The chemical composition of the liquid is not yet announced for the reason, as given by Koch, that a knowledge of its composition would lead to the extensive manufacture of an inferior article and that for the present it is better to have the remedy used under his own supervision at Berlin. Information concerning it will soon be made public. There can be no room for doubt. After extensive experimentation as to best mode of administration, Koch decided that it was best, given subcutaneously, the remedy producing its effect when given in the stomach as a selection of a point for hyperdermic administration. It was ascertained that the best results were obtained by giving the injection in the skin of the back between the shoulder blades and the lumbar region. Three to four hours after the administration of a large dose the following symptoms are observed. Pain and swelling in the neck, some stiffness of breath, increase of cough and a rise in body temperature of a few degrees. These symptoms gradually subside and at the expiration of 24 hours return as usual. This sequence of symptoms—termed the "reaction"—is repeated after each administration of the remedy, but becomes less marked each time and finally ceases to be experienced, even after great increase in the size of the dose. This is another evidence of the curative action of the remedy and thus end to disappointment. These facts were simply given to the congress for what they were worth, with the candid declaration that they might or might not hold good in the case of man, and that experience alone could determine whether they would hold good, and if so, how far. Since that time, early in August—until November 14, when his next communication appeared in the Berliner Medizinischer Wochenschrift—the whole medical world has been anxious awaiting the result of the investigations in progress upon man, a large number of patients having been placed immediately at his disposal by the medical staffs of the Charité Hospital, the Berlin Polyclinic and numerous other smaller hospitals in Berlin, besides many private patients from every station in life. Without going into the subject exhaustively and giving detail that have already repeatedly appeared in print, it may be stated that Professor Koch believes the remedy will prove certainly curative in beginning cases. In cases moderately advanced it will also prove curative, but less rapidly, while in advanced cases with large cavities and those suffering from complications, such as extensive structural changes of other organs, temporary benefit may be experienced but lasting benefit only in exceptional cases. Another large but less important class of cases than those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are those affected with tubercular disease of other organs, as for instance, tuberculosis of the bones, joints and skin. The latter affection, tuberculosis of the skin, or cutis, as it is commonly called, a disease very frequent in Europe but rare in this country, has played a conspicuously instructive role in these investigations, its exterior situation enabling observers to watch with the naked eye the changes which took place under the action of the remedy, thus furnishing a key to exactly what occurred inside, or of sight in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Some of these changes were the following: A few hours after the administration of a dose of the remedy, the living tissue is observed to become red and congested. This redness is at first gradually increased until the living surface looks brownish and necrotic, changes gradually to a crust and finally disappears. At the expiration of a week or more, the crust is left, leaving a healthy healing surface entirely free from the disease. This is also no error by the only diseased tissue is affected. As we remarked an exactly similar process occurs within the lungs. That portion of the tissue disease slowly crusts over and is eventually thrown off and expelled from the system, leaving healthy healing surfaces, the sound portion being unaffected. The remedy should be continued until only healthy tissue remains and the diseased tissue is entirely excreted. Otherwise healthy tissue might become again infected by diseased matter yet present. The completion of this process is evidenced by the complete disappearance of pus, caseous tissue and bacilli from the sputum—the expectoration matter consisting entirely of mucus until all expectoration ceases. The inquiry naturally arises whether the cure is likely to be lasting. Upon this point, Koch himself says that although at present no conclusive experience can be brought forward to prove whether the cure is lasting, it seems possible that as in other infectious diseases, patients once cured may retain their immunity. Retapse, however, may occur but it can be assumed that they may be cured as easily and quickly as the first attack.

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In conclusion I will give briefly American physicians, who are desirous of the curative liquid, the saying: "With the best species thus fighting out together. On the other it was proposed to inoculate the unfortunate patient with an attenuated species—not prone to decompose nor to cause clear, but in the name of Dr. Tom Kar, were subsequently used with water, and these solutions are estimated at the moment of use, as does not keep well after the water is added. The chemical composition of the liquid is not yet announced for the reason, as given by Koch, that a knowledge of its composition would lead to the extensive manufacture of an inferior article and that for the present it is better to have the remedy used under his own supervision at Berlin. Information concerning it will soon be made public. There can be no room for doubt. After extensive experimentation as to best mode of administration, Koch decided that it was best, given subcutaneously, the remedy producing its effect when given in the stomach as a selection of a point for hyperdermic administration. It was ascertained that the best results were obtained by giving the injection in the skin of the back between the shoulder blades and the lumbar region. Three to four hours after the administration of a large dose the following symptoms are observed. Pain and swelling in the neck, some stiffness of breath, increase of cough and a rise in body temperature of a few degrees. These symptoms gradually subside and at the expiration of 24 hours return as usual. This sequence of symptoms—termed the "reaction"—is repeated after each administration of the remedy, but becomes less marked each time and finally ceases to be experienced, even after great increase in the size of the dose. This is another evidence of the curative action of the remedy and thus end to disappointment. These facts were simply given to the congress for what they were worth, with the candid declaration that they might or might not hold good in the case of man, and that experience alone could determine whether they would hold good, and if so, how far. Since that time, early in August—until November 14, when his next communication appeared in the Berliner Medizinischer Wochenschrift—the whole medical world has been anxious awaiting the result of the investigations in progress upon man, a large number of patients having been placed immediately at his disposal by the medical staffs of the Charité Hospital, the Berlin Polyclinic and numerous other smaller hospitals in Berlin, besides many private patients from every station in life. Without going into the subject exhaustively and giving detail that have already repeatedly appeared in print, it may be stated that Professor Koch believes the remedy will prove certainly curative in beginning cases. In cases moderately advanced it will also prove curative, but less rapidly, while in advanced cases with large cavities and those suffering from complications, such as extensive structural changes of other organs, temporary benefit may be experienced but lasting benefit only in exceptional cases. Another large but less important class of cases than those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are those affected with tubercular disease of other organs, as for instance, tuberculosis of the bones, joints and skin. The latter affection, tuberculosis of the skin, or cutis, as it is commonly called, a disease very frequent in Europe but rare in this country, has played a conspicuously instructive role in these investigations, its exterior situation enabling observers to watch with the naked eye the changes which took place under the action of the remedy, thus furnishing a key to exactly what occurred inside, or of sight in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

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which will enable training and is worthy of 2. That she is of sufficient sound physique and good health to stand the tests to make them successful in an artistic career. The very best voices, in fact, come from the United States, the soprano and contralto surpassing all others, partly because of a certain freshness and pliancy of style that is rarely to be met elsewhere. In the case of opera, and above all in comic operas, these qualities are important, because who would perfect themselves in vocal culture to such higher and increasing numbers.

For nearly twenty years since

the death of Americans had a real base

in certain other countries, they

prevailed more rapidly because it was

more easily learned.

Although born in a foreign land, your

country women have, both

in accent and manner, made themselves

so thoroughly Parisian that in France

Paris should not be too economical,

frugal, and want of home comforts

may prove injurious to her voice and

temperament.

Do you know what it is that

one singer does for her en-

gagement in this and other countries,

and establish her in public favor?

I am proud to say that I admire them all, and

consider that they richly deserve the

successes they have achieved.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

W. W. NELSON,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Sioux who continue their hostilities much longer are likely to continue them as ghosts.

Speaker Peel's decisions were mostly for good purpose, but the method was tyrannical. The judicial doctrine that the end justifies the means, does not find favor in America.

The fluctuations of silver are largely due to speculation. Free coinage would advance the price of silver at once to a par with gold, and make it independent of the speculators.

The best service Mr. Parnell can do for Ireland is to retire from active political life for a while. It is, however, hinted that Mr. Parnell is more devoted to Mr. Parnell than to Ireland.

The proximity of winter ought to have some effect in keeping the Sioux out of the war-path for some time, but Indians in religious frenzy are more than a match even for a Dakota blizzard.

The political importance of Mr. Parnell's private morality depends on the fact that many of the English supporters of Irish autonomy are followers of Mr. Gladstone, in the stricter sects of the non-conformists.

Oliver Cromwell's bed was sold recently for \$250. Relics of the great do not bring so high a price as formerly. The demand is none the less, but the supply is greater. There are more distinguished men than there used to be.

It is useless to discuss the advisability of an impossibility. Congress will not pass the Lodge election bill during the short session because, among other reasons, it cannot. There are too many republican senators and representatives who believe in the republican principles of local self-government.

The Indian situation shows no important change, though it still remains evident that the Sioux are ugly and mean mischievous. The presence of the troops and the agencies will probably save them from attack, but if the Indians raid the settlements they can do a great deal of damage before they are arrested.

Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson has written an elaborate essay on "The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature," in which the principles of the novel's art are examined in detail, while especial attention is paid to the consideration of the moral aspects of the novel, and of its influence for good or evil. The book will be published shortly by Longmans, Green & Co.

So far as the returns are in, they are favorable to the proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Church. The excellent work done by the sisters in similar cases in other churches, and the valuable help they have given in subordinate positions are two good arguments in favor of the proposition.

The Denver News this year will continue its charitable custom of giving a free matinee at the Labor Grand on Thanksgiving day to the newsboys and boot-blacks of Denver. The giving of pleasure to these boys, poor and often friendless, who are starting in a many ways to earn their own living, is a good deed.

Claudius Depew is not one of those who cannot read the handwriting on the wall. His recent speech on reciprocity, eloquent as all his speeches are, will lead many people to inquire, "What extended commercial relations with a few nations is a good thing, would not extended commercial relations with all nations be a better thing?"

It seems likely that Mr. Kemmer will go down into history as the only man who ever sat in the electric chair in an official capacity, although the time is near at hand for the telegraphic dispatch of three more murderers. The warden of Auburn has made none of the extensive preparations that he did in Kemmer's case, but relies on an early release of the like.

Immigration was a necessary factor in the foundation and growth of our nation. It may still be of great benefit to us. We are all foreigners, or of foreign descent, and there is still no such valuable import as men. But we want them to be men. Most of all we value those nearest: in blood, language and sentiments. We have unbounded faith in the ability of the Anglo Saxon race of this country to meet and overcome all difficulties, but there is no use in making the way harder than is necessary.

in the public schools. We do not believe that an alliance of that sort can result in permanent advantage to anybody."

General Booth's plan for the redemption of the pauper and criminal classes of Darkest England, is complex and complete. Colonization as a remedy for over-population is a political bootstrapping scheme which has been fashionable for at least two thousand years, and has at least the merit of benefiting the land to which the colonists go. General Booth, however, supplements the colonization scheme with a city institution where temporary relief is provided for immediate necessities, and an agricultural training school in the country where intending colonists may receive such practice and instruction as will fit them in their new life of labor and self-respect beyond the sea. Much interest was felt in the general's book when it first appeared, and to be surprised of some this has scarcely abated. Large sums of money have already been subscribed and the new plan will undoubtedly be given a fair trial. Even no great amount of benefit ensues, England may at least claim credit for a serious effort to rid herself of that constantly increasing body of chronic pauperism and crime which has been so conspicuous a national disgrace.

Our dispatches this morning give an interesting account of the Sioux massacre, of which so much has been said during the past week. There is something pathetic in the enthusiasm with which savages show over the scanty and poor religion they have, and the fond hope to which they cling of the return to that golden age when the buffalo were plenty and the white farmers and traders' whisky were alike unknown. The Sioux are savages, cruel and blood-thirsty. No sentimental considerations should interfere to prevent the full and measured protection to the white settlers. At the same time there is in this strange outbreak over the country, Messianic, fanatic, barbarous, crazy as it may be, certain traits of character which promise well for the final civilization of the greater tribe of North American Indians.

We have received with the compliments of Stanley Wood's Great Divide a characteristic picture entitled, "Are You With Us," representing two very young fellows returning from a shooting match with all the honors and evidently intending to "set 'em up" to the boys when they get home. Interpreting the picture thus we cheerfully reply in the affirmative. The Great Divide for December will be the largest and best number yet printed. In order to accommodate both reader and advertiser, the paper will be enlarged 50 per cent, and the edition will be increased 100 per cent. Over 40,000 copies will be published. The illustrations are very numerous, interesting and attractive and are gems of artistic excellence.

The dispatches from Berlin and Vienna confirm the idea that Professor Koch has not found an infallible cure for consumption. The extravagant claims of enthusiastic disciples and anxious invalids are as far out of the way in one direction as the soaring criticisms of rival physicians are in another. The value of the new discovery does not alone consist in the efficacy of this particular remedy. The same line of investigation will undoubtedly lead to important results in cases of other contagious diseases. The great German physician undoubtedly deserves the honors bestowed upon him, and the government of his country has honored itself in the official recognition of his services.

As there is considerable interest in the new remedy for tuberculosis, which has been discovered by Dr. Koch, we have requested one of our physicians, who was a student of Dr. Koch, to write an article on the subject, which we publish this morning. We might state in addition that some of this remedy has already been ordered direct from Berlin and will probably be supplied at Colorado Springs as soon as in any other city in the country. Considering the fact that Dr. Koch thinks that a high altitude is an excellent supplement to his treatment, there is no occasion for any one who wishes this treatment to leave here.

For a small territory Oklahoma gets its name in the papers rather often. The latest is a row in its legislature on account of a man who got a result of \$200 a month for the building in which the legislature meets and at the same time draws a salary of four dollars a day as keeper of the actual offices of his position. He employs a boy for one dollar a day. The acute financier is doing quite well, and according to the legislature there is no harm in it. The boy understands his business and the people of Oklahoma are not there for the health.

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We clip the following from the Nashville Christian Advocate, the official organ of the M. E. Church South: "In Wisconsin and some other western states the democrats carried the day by the questionable policy of joining with the Roman Catholics and German Lutherans in their opposition to compulsory Eng-

THE GAZETTE OF COLORADO.

So some people say is the end of government. There must always be, they argue, two classes in the community, the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad. We are the wise and the good, the other below are the bad and the bad. Therefore, if supreme power and authority that we should be in the

whole world, the wise and the good, the ignorant and the bad, where no reasonable prospect of future success? We should, however, supplement the colonization scheme with a city institution where temporary relief is provided for immediate necessities, and an agricultural

training school in the country where

intending colonists may receive such practice and instruction as will fit them in their new life of labor and self-respect beyond the sea. Much

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The proposition that we fare out of our country is the highest object that any party advantage is one which every far-sighted man must admit. But if this is so, it follows that party defeat is preferable to party corruption. Party defeat, even if we are right, is morally and politically while our opponents are morally right and politically wrong. It is unpleasant to be sure, but it is not necessarily crushing nor permanent. It is a curse for the continued existence of such co-territorial kingdoms. The Netherlands have areas of only 2,848 miles and a population somewhat in excess of four millions. But it is the more excuse for an independent existence because it has a language of its own and because of the glory of its traditions. Protestant Europe can never forgive William of Orange, and the civilization of America depends on us, as that of Europe is in small degree on the Dutch. Germans who so steadfastly withdraw the power of the Spanish nobles of Parma and the Inquisition. For such sentiments, reasons Germany has little regard, but the wishes of England and the economy of France are likely to have more effect. Americans too, of course, of whose liberty rocked for a few days of its trial, may well hope for a prosperous future for the Netherlands.

It has been in former years the custom of some of the members of the college faculty to deliver a course of lectures on subjects of popular interest. It is a good idea for the college because it brings

to every public or class of any of the members of the republican party and for the vindication of the GAZETTE because

we do not swing "an' out with all the

temporary vagaries of Reed, McKinley & Co. But even if the Coriolans were right in their estimate of the unexceptional perversity of the Democrats, we should still be glad to be the first party, part

of the second, or rather perhaps

they go on the absurd assumption that

we are to do our duty to the party

by opposing it, as well as to our

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within the party lines.

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THANKSGIVING.

How the Day was Observed in Colorado Springs.

Religious Services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Colorado Springs.

Services and Services at the Grace Episcopal Church.

Temporary Services to Aid the City's Poor.

Thanksgiving is one of the holidays very generally observed in Colorado Springs, and Thursday was no exception. Our population is largely from New England and it has been a subject of common remark that the city has more of the characteristics of a New England town than perhaps any other in the west. It is perhaps, therefore, no wonder that the day is more observed here than some of the other holidays, for Thanksgiving is a day dear to the hearts of New Englanders. The day was observed very quietly, stores, business houses and public places being closed. Many persons visited the canons and other places of resort in the afternoon, the bright Colorado sun permitting of such enjoyment; even at mid-night there were the usual family dinner parties, the stores and boarding houses made an extra effort to please their guests and it was an unforseen person indeed who did not have the rationals "good" dinner to be thankful for.

Public entertainment was furnished also, who gathered by a foot ball game in the afternoon and the military band in the evening.

The Thanksgiving services were of unusual interest this year, consisting of union services at the First Y. M. C. A. church and service and sermon at Grace Episcopal church.

AT GRACE CHURCH.

The Thanksgiving morning were we assembled. Rev. A. R. Keifer preached the sermon, taking for his subject "The Dangers of Prosperity," being Deuteronomy 8, 18, "But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth." Wealth, in this, as in the English Litany, meant not superuous accumulation of this world's goods but prosperity in genera. Among the prayers in the Litany was one asking that we be delivered in the time of our prosperity. It might easily be seen that deliverance was necessary in times of trouble but not so easily recognized in times of prosperity, but there were many dangers threatening the prosperous and it was to these that the prayer referred.

The first of these dangers was forgetfulness of God. Men who had been successful in their lives, who had achieved fame and honor and wealth, were prone to think of it as of their own doing and to forget God's part in reshaping of their affairs. In the same way the patriot would look around and see the wondrous progress made by his country and countrymen and his heart would swell with national pride in which he thought of divine aid would take no part.

Another danger was that the prosperous man was not to esteem himself too highly. To regard his gifts, not as the blessings of a higher power, but as the attributes of his own glory and to look down upon those not similarly endowed as being inferior to himself. Close y adject to this was the danger of self-independence. Men whom God had prospered often did not recognize easily the claims of others in their affairs, and did not ask His help or guidance. Many business men put up the hideous little icons of trickery and cunning. A business man would make his office as sacred as a church and his ledger as sacred as the Bible. In his dealings with others he showed no humility, in accord with the Divine will and could justly with a

Another danger was that of ingratitude. Many who recognized the divine hand in their affairs were slow to make any return. Many did not appreciate or remember the blessings shown to them, and did not show the mercy to others, their fellow men.

After the sermon the pastor announced that the collection would be devoted to charity and export his hearers to the mind of the goodness of God, to meet and contribute liberally. The collection was then taken and amounted to \$62.

UNION SERVICES

The First Methodist Episcopal church was crowded yesterday morning at the hour for the union services, every seat being taken and many had to stand. Rev. Peck, of the M. E. church, presided, and seated upon the platform were President Slocum, Rev. Richard Monague, of the First Baptist Church, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, of the First Congregational church, Rev. E. Evans Carrington, of the Methodist church, South, Rev. E. B. Smith, of the United Presbyterian church, Rev. Manley D. Ormes, of the Second Congregational church, and Rev. J. B. Lucas, of the Christian church. Rev. Mr. Bell, the Vicar, to the Anglican makes the nine canons and a large part of the liturgy.

offered the opening prayer; Rev. Mr. Lucas read for the scripture the tenth and 11th Psalms. The Methodist choir sang, Rev. Mr. Monague and Rev. Mr. Carrington reading the hymns.

Rev. Jas. B. Gregg then delivered his sermon, taking for his subject "Conditions of Civic Welfare, with Special Reference to Colorado Springs." The sermon was of very special interest, and was listened to with the closest attention, and at the conclusion the congregation voted unanimously to aid the city's poor in its窮困中. Mr. Gregg spoke as follows:

Psalm xxii, 10: "They of the city are like grass of the earth."

The speaker, pointing the prosperity of a coming period in America's history, makes one feature of it to be the concentration of the population in the cities. "They of the city," he says, "shall flourish like grass of the earth." Modern civilization seems a striking fulfillment of the prophecy of his Messianic psalm. In this next century both in Europe and America, the population is massing itself in cities in a very remarkable way. This movement of rural population into urban centers is one of the distinctive movements of society in our day. At the beginning of this century there were twenty-one of the population of the United States lived in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. To-day one-fourth of the population of the United States live in such cities. In 1860 there were only six cities in the United States which had a population of 50,000 or more. In 1880 there were three hundred and fifty-one such cities—sixty-five more than in 1860. The tendency of people to move into the cities is probably stronger, certain it is not less strong, in Europe than in America. Glasgow has grown in the last quarter of a century fast or even faster than London, a growth more rapid than New York. London has two centuries growing from half a million to a little less than two millions; in 1860 a century less it has grown from two million to five million and a half. Paris has grown in the same period from less than a million to two and one-half millions. Berlin in thirty years has grown from one-half of a million to a million and a half.

Now how are we to regard this aggregation of men in cities which is characteristic of our day? Is it good or evil? The city is commonly regarded as a much more wicked place than the country. We hear much of its vice and its vices. "There poverty and vice swarm. There are signs of decay. Human life is seen there in some of its worst aspects. "God made the country," said Cowper, "man made the town."

But, 1. may reasonably be questioned whether the popular judgment here is correct. I incline rather to think that this modern massing of men in cities is a providential movement, for the better development of the race, its an ardent education, its richer life, and more rapid growth in goodness.

It is easy to see why people like to live in cities. City life is less solitary, more social. Man is by nature a social being. A crowd is always attractive. In a city there is a way, something going on. You see others have extensive opportunities in themselves. They like to be where they can see something outside themselves and their own life. In a city one can be more independent than in the country. Acquaintances are easier to be had, by neighborhood, by choice. Living in many ways cheaper. More and better food can be gotten for the same money. On a man's income one is within reach of the best, the choicer of art, science, mechanics, music, literature. It is not surprising that people seek such advantages as these, nor to their discredit. The movement of population into the cities while attended with some serious evils, is not, however, to be measured by the whole, to be deprecated. The evils are such as can be overcome. The benefits are such as may remain. The iniquity of the city is very apparent. But it serves to attract the poor, to continue the opposition of the good. It has been remarked that the concentration of evil in our great cities is an advantage of the former kind. It is for the Canada telegraph, one corner of which is to be greatly improved. The benefits are such as may remain. The iniquity of the city is very apparent. But it serves to attract the poor, to continue the opposition of the good. It has been remarked that the concentration of evil in our great cities is an advantage of the former kind. It is for the Canada telegraph, one corner of which is to be greatly improved. The benefits are such as may remain. The iniquity of the city is very apparent. But it serves to attract the poor, to continue the opposition of the good. It has been remarked that the concentration of evil in our great cities is an advantage of the former kind. It is for the Canada telegraph, one corner of which is to be greatly improved. 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Sutter	1,058	4,521	Missoula	753	3,005	4,270	Casper	9,388	16,207	7,777	Chester	9,455	14,997	20,167	Yours	3,408	3,288	3,528	
Co. umbria City	3,294	8,027	Montgomery	5,251	3,275	4,222	Pocatello	8,270	15,065	7,355	Coatesville	2,026	2,766	8,242	Seaboard	2,655	4,902	6,076	
Co. umbria	3,319	8,151	Nashua	5,675	3,295	4,236	Peterson	7,355	15,065	7,355	Colombia	6,467	8,812	10,597	Oconto	2,655	4,171	5,322	
Concord	2,456	5,825	Kearney	4,324	6,279	4,247	Archambault	2,36	4,646	8,275	Connelle	1,822	3,600	5,625	Oshkosh	12,663	15,745	22,751	
Crawfordsv.	5,701	5,221	New Haven	3,407	3,951	4,255	Zanesville	7,15	2,625	7,255	Cochonocke	3,071	4,561	5,469	Portage	3,945	4,345	5,130	
Elkhart	4,424	5,923	New York	2,380	26,545	4,257	Zanesville	5,093	6,126	11,220	Corry	6,809	5,277	5,671	Prairie du Chien	2,700	2,777	3,122	
Elkhart	2,030	50,320	50,074	Weymouth	2,595	18,537	18,114	Balway	6,635	6,635	7,000	Darke	8,435	8,345	9,077	Racine	9,860	10,181	21,022
Elkhart	17,718	20,630	36,344	Newton	18,825	16,993	24,357	Salem	4,235	5,005	5,112	Dubois	2,713	6,127	8,147	Ripon	2,975	3,117	3,525
Elkhart	1,300	2,805	5,918	North Adams	1,077	1,077	15,14	Trenton	28,75	29,04	35,488	Dunmore	4,811	5,151	8,242	Sheboygan	5,310	5,310	16,941
Franklin	2,707	3,115	5,783	Northampton	1,030	1,030	12,72	Union	4,260	5,245	5,245	Eaton	1,507	10,597	12,655	Shelby	2,655	4,171	5,322
Gaines	8,238	4,128	6,027	North Attleboro	1,077	1,077	15,14	Wellesley	2,219	4,025	4,025	Exeter	19,647	27,077	30,999	Waterford	7,150	7,583	8,876
Greencastle	8,128	8,924	8,561	North Brookfield	2,380	26,545	4,257	Woodbury	1,903	2,595	3,037	Zanesville	3,234	3,444	3,877	Watkeska	1,549	4,277	7,475
Huntington	9,295	5,883	...	North Brookfield	2,380	26,545	4,257	Woodbury	1,903	2,595	3,037	Zanesville	3,234	3,444	3,877	Watkeska	1,549	4,277	7,475
Indianapolis	5,924	75,000	107,45	Orange	1,077	1,077	15,14	Waukesha	3,07	2,815	6,038	Watkeska	3,008	5,010	6,229	Waukesha	1,549	4,277	7,475
Jeffersonville	7,254	9,357	11,374	Paducah	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	3,169	3,169	3,169	Westfield	3,074	2,814	3,189	White Water	1,549	4,277	7,475
Kokomo	5,177	6,040	5,224	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Weymouth	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Lafayette	12,500	18,380	14,044	Peru	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Le Porte	1,300	2,805	5,918	Northampton	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Arvada	2,107	4,008	5,224	Northampton	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Arleneburg	3,129	4,008	5,224	Northampton	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Logansport	1,573	2,625	3,676	Quincy	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Madison	6,920	1,104	3,735	Ramsej	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Yadkin	10,708	9,445	8,025	Reeds	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035	Weymouth	1,549	4,277	7,475
Alabama	1870	1880	1890	Marion	1,077	1,077	15,14	Rockdale	1,077	1,077	15,14	Westfield	4,765	8,025	12,23	Santa Fe	6,035	6,035	6,035
Dirmingham	5,088	24,94	Michigan City	8,865	7,665	7,704	Salem	2,121	27,000	55,200	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Florance	2,003	5,956	Mishawaka	2,617	2,640	3,039	Salem	2,121	27,000	55,200	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Huntsville	4,907	4,977	7,795	Mt. Vernon	2,880	8,730	7,710	Salem	2,121	27,000	55,200	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000
Mobile	82,084	29,123	31,923	Muscle	2,963	5,319	11,339	Salem	2,121	27,000	55,200	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000
Montgomery	10,588	16,173	21,700	New Albany	5,305	16,133	...	Salem	2,121	27,000	55,200	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000	Champlain	5,000	5,000	5,000
Opelika	3,345	3,085	3,085	Princeton	1,077	1,077	15,14	Paducah	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Salina	6,484	7,628	7,628	Princeton	1,077	1,077	15,14	Paducah	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Troy	1,058	2,204	3,448	R. chmont	1,077	1,077	15,14	Paducah	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Tuscaloosa	1,088	2,418	5,459	Seymour	1,077	1,077	15,14	Paducah	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Arizona	8,234	7,007	5,000	South Bend	7,400	1,000	1,000	Shelburne	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Arkansas	2,297	8,000	11,325	Spencer	1,077	1,077	15,14	Shelburne	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Fort Smith	2,297	8,000	11,325	Vermont	1,077	1,077	15,14	Shelburne	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Hobbs	2,249	5,628	5,185	Westfield	1,077	1,077	15,14	Shelburne	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Hot Springs	1,276	5,554	7,115	Waukesha	2,300	8,650	8,650	Westfield	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14	Parke	1,077	1,077	15,14
Little Rock	12,380	3,138	22,495	Washington	2,300	4,582	6,038	Westfield											

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

The Baptist Congregation of Colorado City in Its New Home.

The dedicatory services of the new Baptist church of Colorado City were held for the first time, every available space being occupied. After the opening services Rev. Richard Montague of this city extended the fraternal greetings of his congregation to the members of the new church. He spoke briefly of the bond of union existing between the two cities and especially between the Christian people.

Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, of the First Baptist church of Denver, delivered the dedicatory sermon, acting for his text, Acts x, 36, "Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good." He emphasized the need of charity and well doing to the prosperity of any congregation. At the close of his remarks he produced a blackboard, on which were written figures representing amounts varying from \$2 to \$100 and called for subscriptions toward the \$200 church debt. In a few minutes \$900 had been raised, \$80 at a time, the crossing out the sums as subscribed. After nearly an hour's work the whole amount was raised and the new building practically cleared of debt. Of this sum Mr. Tupper retained about \$60. Colorado Springs parties gave nearly \$400 and the rest was given by people of Colorado City and Manitou.

The new building, in which the congregation will hold their first regular service to-morrow, was built from plans by Mr. W. F. Douglass, of this city, and cost \$450. The interior is finished in hard wood and rough finish, which is painted a delicate pink. The door is covered with an elegant carpet. The pews are those formerly used by the Baptist church in this city, and are arranged in a curve around the pulpit. The pulpit is very neatly constructed, consisting of two vertical polished brass rods supporting a stand on which rests a piano covered reading stand. At a moment's notice the desk may be gotten out of the way if it is desired to use the platform for other purposes. The baptistry is directly behind the pulpit in an alcove concealed by heavy maroon curtains. The steps leading to it are not visible from the congregation but open into a dressing room to the north. The windows are of colored glass in tasteful designs and are the work of the E. Y. Hooker company, of Chicago. The building was done by Mr. Jacob Standberry, of Colorado City, and is a decided credit to him.

The congregation was organized just a year ago with a membership of sixteen and now has a church building clear of debt which will be worth over \$8000. Some of this money has been contributed by friends in the east, some by Baptists in this city and Denver and the rest by the people of Colorado City. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Hart, has been steadily engaged in building up the church and deserves much congratulation upon his substantial progress.

District Court.

The entire time of the district court on the 2d was occupied by the trial of the case of the People vs. George Copeland, Wm. Gerber and R. F. Andrews. They were charged with assault with intent to commit murder. The affair grew out of a neighborhood quarrel near Florissant, the particular cause being the service by the defendants upon the prosecuting witness, Rewards, of a notice to vacate premises upon which he was living.

The testimony was quite conflicting, but it seemed that Rewards received quite a cut on his back and a couple of smaller ones on his head. Each of the defendants denied having a knife but admitted that Andrews had hit Rewards over the head with a club. The case went to the jury late in the afternoon and after remanding out for two hours a verdict was rendered discharging Copeland and finding the others guilty of assault and battery.

Saturday morning, Gerber and Andrews, who were convicted on Friday of assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. They reprieved the fine and costs and were released.

The grand jury reconvened early in the morning and at 5 o'clock made their final report and recommendations in regard to the jail and the building of a court house; so as to the buildings required by law to be furnished with fire escapes. The committee to examine the books of the treasurer also reported and Judge Campbell discharged the jury, after thanking them for their diligence in performing their duties, and after expressing himself as fully coinciding with their recommendations.

In the matter of the assignment of The Buckeye Mercantile Co. to Henry L. Wiles, it appeared that an attachment was levied on the goods of the assignee a few hours before the perfecting of the assignment. The parties came into court and agreed that an order might be entered directing the sheriff to give possession of the stock to the assignee, and directing him to pay the claim of the attaching creditor, with costs, out of the first money received by him.

In the case against Belie and Belie, in which the costs were assessed to Mr. Eastman, the order was vacated.

Peter O'Brien and William O'Brien, charged with an assault upon Wesley

Neuwender, were put on trial. The evidence showed a most outrageous and cowardly assault. Mr. Cochran prosecuted and Mr. Hart appeared for the defendant. The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock and after being out for two hours they returned a verdict of guilty of the first count of the indictment, which charged the defendant with assault with intent to kill and murder. Defendants were remanded for sentence.

The People vs. Elmer Besse, Mr. Ariz, for the defendant, proposed a plea of self, setting up the previous trial and conviction of the defendant; for the second, that there is a good reason of residence property under way and most of the factors are preparing for a busy season. It is expected that there will be a great many cottages coming from 100 to 300, except his winter in the recent elections both on the east and west sides, and a number of more expensive residences in the more part of town.

A Great Opportunity for Our Community.—In our days, when electricity daily performs magic feats for our comfort and convenience, brings us beautiful light, transmits our messages, carries our voice and transports us rapidly from place to place, there is a natural widespread curiosity to know what the latest modern theory of electricity is. However, generate now, perform a varied work, and what is it going to do in the future. In response to urgent invitation, Professor Cajori of our college has consented to give ten lectures on physics, illustrated by practical experiments, which will especially treat of electricity and magnetism.

The Grand Jury's Report.

The report of the grand jury was read in the district court Saturday afternoon, and is quite lengthy. The jury states that it is true that it has been remanded and is not true that they examined the county jail and found it in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances. The bed and bedding are clean and comfortable, the food abundant and of good quality. There is plenty of opportunity for washing and bathing. The ventilation is good but can be remedied at slight cost. The jail is much crowded, and the jury hopes that something can be done either in the way of enlargement or by a brief term of the court during the year. It recommends that the representatives in the legislature use their influence to secure a redistricting which will give a brief term of the court. The jury visited the county poor farm and found affairs in such good condition that it has no suggestions to offer. The report cites that the jury has had trouble with prosecuting witnesses leaving the county and recommends that justices of the peace turn over to the attorney general all property alleged to have been stolen, that it may be turned over to the proper owners after due process of law. As the court instructed, the jury examined into the condition of the three story buildings in the county regarding fire escapes, and finds that there is but one building in the county equipped according to the requirements of the statutes. The persons in charge of the Mute and Blind institute are especially commended for the protection given in the building, and to the jury the Gardner sanatorium seems very safe. Among the buildings that are poorly equipped and whose owners have been notified to take steps for better protection are Hagerman block, Alamo hotel, Arlington restaurant, Bellevue sanitarium, Rock Island swing house, Alta Vista, Iron Springs, Ruxton, C.R.C. Colorado City, Cascade and Ramona hotel. The Durkee block, GAZETTE building, Hughes and Stark buildings are named among those recently completed or in course of construction on whose owners have not been notified. The report concludes by congratulating the court that steps have been taken looking to the erection of a court house, adds that we must wait with patience as it will take some time to construct a building that will be credit to the country. The committee from the jury appointed to examine the books of the county treasurer, reported that they found them in good condition.

Really Matters.

The last few days in the real estate market of this city show that the activity of last winter will be equaled if not surpassed this year. While the average weekly sales are still quite small, inquiries are numerous for all classes of property. It is not probable that there will be many new plots started, but buyers of lots in last winter's plats can expect a ready market for their holdings as a considerable advance before spring. The consensus of opinion among the real estate dealers seems to be that business is slightly better than at this time last year.

In business property there have been few transfers, the most important being the sale of the building occupied by Giddings Bros. & Bent, on South Tejon street, for \$20,000. Improved residence property in less desirable parts of the city is sold or rented without difficulty and is regarded as a good field for investment.

The greatest activity so far has been on the west side. Over \$2,000 worth of lots have been sold during the last few weeks—over half of them to prospective builders. In Colorado City there is some activity. An option has been given on the entire plat of Montclair at the price of about \$1,500 an acre. The name of the party holding the option is not known but it is believed to be the Association, Toyota and Santa Fe. It is true, the land will probably be used for additional plots and the adjoining properties, Calver, Heights and the Glass

Works addition, will be considerably strengthened.

Although there has been very little movement in the east, and the other east, some actions for the last month have come in, the outcome being higher than the spring.

In the building line everything is quiet but there is a good deal of residence property under way and most of the factors are preparing for a busy season. It is expected that there will be a great many cottages coming from 100 to 300, except his winter in the recent elections both on the east and west sides, and a number of more expensive residences in the more part of town.

A Marriage License was issued last week to Almon Bainter, of Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Emma Roberts, of Fremont.

Mr. T. M. Wilson was returned from an absence to French east.

Mr. Bert Cook was returned from an extended trip to the east and is at present on his Divide.

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